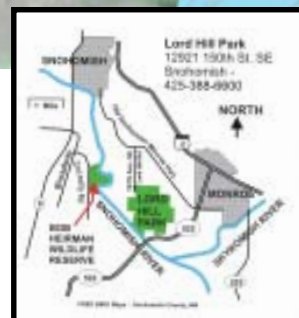


Driving Directions:

Take the Snohomish-Wenatchee exit off of I-5 onto US2 in Everett to the second (east) Snohomish exit off US2; turn right onto 2nd Ave; turn left onto Lincoln Ave S. which becomes the Old Snohomish-Monroe Hwy; turn right onto 127th Ave SE; drive south approximately 2-1/4 miles; turn left onto 150th St SE and proceed to the park entrance on the left.



The park contains over six miles of designated trails. Parking for cars and horse trailers is available. To alert Rangers about trail conditions and downed trees, call 360-568-2274.

Lord Hill County Park

Lord Hill Regional County Park is a forested island near the urban fabric of Snohomish County offering visitors a semi-wilderness experience.



Lord Hill Regional County Park

is a 1,400 acre park located in the center of a steep 4,000-acre ridge rising from the Snohomish River valley floor. The ridge is isolated from other foothills surrounding the valley and contains several distinct high points.

The ridge was created by a large volcanic formation of vertical basalt outcroppings rising from the river along the southwestern edge of the site at elevation of 20 feet to over 600 feet at the ridge tops.

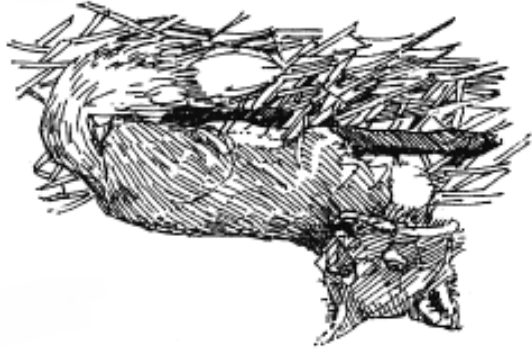


Mitchell Lord purchased 80 acres on the hill in 1879 and homesteaded on 130 acres in 1884. His home was one of the most imposing residences in the county.

Illustrations created and donated by Doug Dallen

LOGGING

Some of the earliest logging in Snohomish County occurred on Lord Hill. Old growth timber was completely logged by the mid-1930's. In the 1980's, the Department of Natural resources harvested portions of second growth timber.



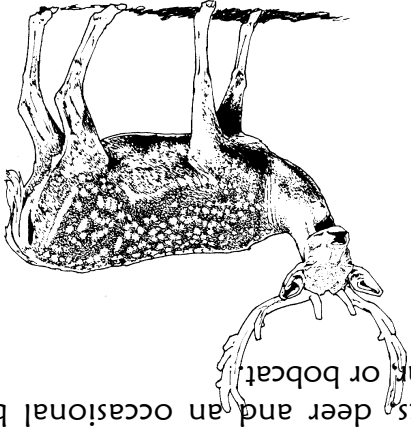
WETLANDS

Nine small ponds and wetlands exist within the park site. All of the water on the site is either the products of runoff or small springs. Runoff is channeled through the ridges and collects in the low points of the drainage basins.



WILDLIFE

The park supports a large population of birds, animals, and fish. The most evident animal species in the park is the beaver. The forests and wetlands are also inhabited by squirrels, shrews, mice, skunks, deer and an occasional bear, cougar, or bobcat.



VEGETATION

The park contains three primary types of vegetative habitat which has been created by past years of phased harvesting.

Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock are the main conifer species growing in the Second Growth Forest, along with Western Red Cedar, Grand Fir, Red Alder, and Big Leaf Maple.

The most recent clear cut areas were aerially seeded with Douglas Fir which form the second major vegetation community.

Vegetation associated with wetland ponds, intermittent streams and river frontage make up the third habitat type. Red Alder, a few Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Big Leaf Maple, Cascara, and Cottonwood dominate this fragile habitat type.

VISITOR GUIDELINES

- ✓ Pets must be on leash -
- Please obey scoop laws
- ✓ Stay on trails
- ✓ Lock your vehicle
- ✓ Secure valuable items
- ✓ Fires, overnight camping, motorized vehicles, alcoholic beverages, firearms and fireworks prohibited.
- ✓ Park closes at Dusk



BECOME A PARK VOLUNTEER

The continued maintenance and development of Lord Hill Regional Park is supported in large part by volunteers. Volunteers patrol trails by foot, horseback or mountain bike, create new trails, and improve existing trails.

For further information, contact the Volunteer Program Coordinator at 360-805-6753 or visit Parks Website at www.snocoparks.org